

Probably showers to-day; to-morrow fair; light winds. Yesterday's temperature—Maximum, 67; minimum, 69.

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## TWENTY-FOUR DIE IN RAGING STORM

Western Pennsylvania, Northern West Virginia, and Eastern Ohio Swamped in Deluge—Town of 800 Inhabitants Wiped from Earth.

### PROPERTY LOSS REACHES \$5,000,000 AND MAY BE MORE

Pittsburg, Sept. 2.—At least twenty-four persons are dead and property worth more than \$5,000,000 destroyed as a result of the worst storm which Western Pennsylvania and Northern West Virginia have suffered since the Johnstown flood.

The torrential downpour of rain, accompanied by heavy wind, began with an hour's terrifying display of lightning just at dark last night. The storm lasted about five hours. In that time Colliers (W. Va.), a town of 800 inhabitants, was wiped out; Cherry Valley, Pa., was left in ruins; Avella, Canonsburg, Washington, Burgettstown, and a dozen smaller places in the extreme western end of Pennsylvania were inundated. At New Philadelphia, Steubenville, and other Ohio towns near the Ohio River, the damage to property was heavy, while the loss of life is not known.

#### THREE STATES SUFFER.

Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and parts of the Pan Handle of West Virginia are devastated. The rain fell in torrents. Cloudbursts wiped out hills and flooded streams, and cut great gorges in valleys filled with homes. Raging rivers tore out bridges, annihilated crops, slaughtered cattle, and washed away miles of railroad track. Lightning, striking in scores of places, added its terrors to the wild night. Railroad traffic is practically stopped throughout the storm-swept section, and the telegraph service is paralyzed.

Comparison of reports from all points to-night showed twenty-four known dead, though practically none of the bodies have been recovered. This list will be much larger when the now cut hamlets in the stricken district, now out from all communication, begin to send in their toll of disaster.

#### Ball Team Held Up.

The Pan-handle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad has ceased train operations. Fifteen miles of track were washed away near Colliers. Three bridges were carried down stream. For miles along Raccoon Creek the roadbed is submerged, and it will be a fortnight before traffic can be resumed here. The Pittsburgh baseball team, coming from Cincinnati, was stalled at Coshocton, Ohio, and tried to detour by way of Orrville, over the Port Wayne division. But it was impossible to get the team to Pittsburgh before nightfall and the two games with the Chicago Cubs were called off.

Late this afternoon a freight train on the Washburn jumped the track five miles south of Wheeling, W. Va., and the entire train rolled into Cross Creek. There are no reports as to what became of the train crew.

Washington County alone reports property damage that will exceed \$2,000,000.

#### Thousands of Sheep Lost.

Thousands of sheep and cattle were drowned in the deluge. Washington is the greatest wool growing community east of the Mississippi River. The streams throughout this county and in Greene County to-day are clogged with the bodies of dead sheep. Hundreds of the animals not yet sheared were soaked with rain, and being too heavy for their own legs, were swept into the raging streams.

Pittsburg was lashed by a fierce storm during the night. The play of lightning and the crash of thunder were continuous. Street car traffic stopped shortly after midnight because of broken wires and flooded streets. Five inches of rain fell during the night. A record in this district. Hundreds of belated trolley passengers spent the night in the cars, into which the trolleys were run for shelter.

Wire communication between Pittsburgh and the country to the southwest is only fragmentary. Telegraph companies have big corps of men working on the lines thrown down. The telephone communication is practically stopped. The Pennsylvania Railroad late this afternoon sent 1,000 men into the Pan Handle to help the repair work between here and Wheeling, W. Va.

#### Ohio on Rampage.

The Monongahela and Allegheny rivers are near the flood stage, and consequently the Ohio is overflowing its banks at many points west of Pittsburgh.

Reports from points in the flooded districts give the deaths as follows: Colliers, 9 drowned; Cherry Valley, Pa., 2 drowned; Burgettstown, Pa., 2 drowned; Avella, Pa., 2 drowned; Canonsburg, Pa., 2 drowned; Pittsburgh, 1 killed by lightning. W. Va. is a division headquarters for the Panhandle Railroad, and the railroad has been so badly damaged it may be weeks before it can be running again.

The loss to the Panhandle Railroad will reach half a million dollars or more.

#### ESCAPES FROM TOMBS.

Desperate Gunman Fries Bars Open and Scales Wall.

New York, Sept. 2.—Seizing the opportunity when his guards fell asleep, Reynolds Frosby, an alleged murderer, called by the police one of the most daring burglars and gunners in New York City, made his escape in a daring manner from the Tombs early to-day. Frosby had half an hour's start on his pursuers when his escape was detected, and a general alarm turned out.

A "trust" and a night keeper were guarding Frosby in an isolated cell, where he had been confined since he was frustrated in an attempt to escape last week. Frosby climbed through a ventilator in his cell and made his way to the carpenter shop, near by, where he secured a step ladder and an iron bar. With his lever he twisted several bars out of place on a window and got into the jail yard. With his ladder it was easy to scale the eight-foot wall surrounding the jail court.

His flight was discovered by Chief Keeper Sam Kahler, who, while making his hourly rounds, saw the ladder, and instantly guessed the truth.

Frosby was arrested in connection with the murder of M. Meers, a Brooklyn haberdasher, who was shot to death in his shop nearly a year ago. The accused man is only twenty-seven years old, but has a long police record.

#### JOAN OF ARC "POLICE CHIEF."



MISS VIRGINIA BROOKS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—Miss Virginia Brooks, former Chicago society girl, now the "Joan of Arc of West Hammond, Ind.," and her political allies have determined to ask for the resignation of John Kulevsky, chief of police. During the last four days, since the council voted to oust the dispensable saloons and dives, Miss Brooks and her followers took into their own hands to do what Kulevsky either could not or would not do. She cleaned out these dives and saloons and had "pet women" every night to see that the proprietors of these places do not attempt to reopen.

## STANLEY TAKES LABOR PARADE FALL OUT OF T. R.

Head of Steel Probe Committee Combines Rebukes with Bitter Sarcasm.

Henderson, Ky., Sept. 2.—"Col. Roosevelt is spending much of his time denouncing the recommendation of a committee which he characterizes as 'mere sound and fury,'" says Congressman A. O. Stanley, chairman of the committee investigating the United States Steel Corporation, in a statement made public to-day, replying to the strictures of Col. Roosevelt in his recent speech at St. Johnsbury, Vt. Congressman Stanley's statement continues:

"Ordinarily a candidate for President and a former President should be expected to find some subject of 'sound and fury' to give his time and that of his auditors. But the colonel is unique, as he knows the great value of 'sound and fury.' They have been his personal assistants during more than a decade of public service, and 'sound and fury' more and more, as his voice grows hoarser and his features thinner—have characterized his last furious political fracas, stamped of the 'sill-fufed Bull Moose,' lately the property of the Steel Trust, now exhibited by a sinister manager and munificent provider, one George W. Perkins, of New York."

"Says Col. Roosevelt: The anti-trust law by itself can never in any shape or amendment to the Sherman act, brought about the problem of dealing with the trusts."

"If the Sherman anti-trust law had been accepted as an all-sufficient remedy, the Stanley committee would never have proposed to amend it."

"What a pity the colonel did not discover there was no value in the Sherman act when he was President, and was going to punish all the malfactors of great wealth who were not 'friendly' or sufficiently liberal."

"During his entire incumbency in office Roosevelt never advocated but the finance committee of the Steel Corporation and the heads of the Harvester Trust, because these laws, if enforced, would find these gentlemen so busy keeping their precious hides out of the jails that they will have no time for running the politics of the country or pulling fodder for the Bull Moose."

## EXPLAINS HIS VISITS TO WHITE HOUSE

Senator Bourne Tells of Purpose in Taking Archbold to See Roosevelt.

Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, last night hastened to explain the references made by former President Roosevelt in his letter published yesterday, to the visits of the Oregon Senator to the White House in 1908 in behalf of the Standard Oil Company.

## LABOR PARADE STARTS A RIOT

Cumberland, Md., Carpenters Refuse to March Under a Non-union Arch.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 2.—The Carpenters' Union caused a demonstration here to-day in the Labor Day parade by refusing to march under the great triple white arch erected by Thomas Footter, millionaire dyer and cleaner, and largest employer of labor in Cumberland.

This action broke up the parade in confusion. The streets were jammed with people and there was a small riot.

After the carpenters the plasterers walked in the parade. The leaders in the parade being powerless to make them move on.

The city is crowded with strangers, who did not realize what was going on.

#### Strike of No Avail.

The carpenters went on strike here some time ago for an eight-hour day. The strike was broken by the importance of nonunion labor. The arch was erected by a nonunion contractor, but it is claimed, the contract was open and none of the union men would work under it. Mr. Footter's friends say the union men had a chance at the job, but were afraid to undertake it.

After the marchers refused to pass under the arch, which is located at Baltimore and Center Streets, the main thoroughfare, they halted for about ten minutes, making a demonstration which some applauded. The plasterers, who followed in a float, switched their vehicle straight across the street, completely blocking it.

#### Police Clear Streets.

Threats for a time made no impression and it was only after Chief of Police Irvine and several officers took a hand that the plasterers were dislodged. They were able to keep back the rest of the parade, however, and marched down a side street and thus got around the arch.

The first division went through without protest. It marched the glass workers and the bakers. The carpenters headed the second division and they carried many placards. Some of them read, "No Scabs Here," "No Open Shop for Us," "There is a Strike and We Are Going to Win." The parade was in four divisions.

In the parade it is estimated that 2,000 members of the union from Cumberland and Allegheny County took part. Charles O. Reemer, president of the Allegheny Trades Council, was the chief marshal. The Labor Day picnic was held at Narrows Park, and the creator of the occasion was Congressman David J. Lewis.

The big features of Old Home Week to-morrow will be the parade of children, in three divisions. The leaders in the march will be John E. Edwards, County Superintendent of Schools; George M. Perdue, Assistant Superintendent of Schools; Archibald C. Willison, Orle B. Broughton, and Father Wunder. Lewis and Deming, of the parochial schools. There will be a military pageant to-morrow, in which the Frederick, Hagerstown, and Westminster companies of the Maryland National Guard will form a battalion with the Cumberland company.

#### Bomb Wrecks Tenement.

New York, Sept. 2.—Half a dozen women and children were injured early to-day in a panicky stampede which followed a bomb explosion in a five story tenement building at 115 Chrystie Street. The bomb, which was exploded in a hallway, tore into the saloon of Gaetano Sabatino, rocked the building and caused twenty families to rush precipitately to the street. Sabatino, who has owned the saloon only a month, denied to the police that he had received any Black Hand letter.

## T. R. DISCUSSES WILSON, TARIFF, AND SOCIALISM

Colonel Runs Gamut of Topics in Farewell Invasion of New England.

### LEAVES FOR ST. LOUIS

Tells Listeners that Laboring Men Will Not Profit by Listening to Debs.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 2.—(on board Roosevelt train).—As a curtain raiser to his coast-to-coast trip, Col. Roosevelt took a dip to-day into New England, speaking to approximately 2,000 people on the whole gamut of campaign issues, from tariff to anti-Socialism. To-night the former President is speeding to St. Louis, where he initiates to-morrow his thirty days' invasion of the West. The colonel showed to-day that he is going to put up a desperate battle in this swing to the Pacific. He landed terrific blows upon his adversaries, punching holes in the Democratic and Republican platforms and proclaiming himself the leader of the only party destined to give the "square deal."

From the moment Roosevelt landed in Connecticut, early in the day, until he made his final speech at Springfield, Mass., he was the storm center of wildly clamoring multitudes. The eager Bull Moose pulled at his coat, hurled hats into the air, and behaved altogether in a fashion that impelled the candidate to observe that the third party appeared to have got a fair start in New England.

### Begins at Stamford.

To-day's events began at Stamford, when the colonel was obliged to leave the train and make a speech to 1,000 people at the station platform. Roosevelt sounded warning there that he would not countenance any Progressive candidate failing to live up to his campaign word.

"If any one of them comes back on his knees," he said, "I will stand against him," shouted the colonel, waving his fist in the air. He reiterated that threat all day long. On to Bridgeport the colonel went, going out to Seaside Park, where, before a throng of 5,000 he pitched into the Socialists. Also he gave a rejoinder to Gov. Wilson for saying that Roosevelt, in talking about the distribution of "prize money," the profits of manufacture, and largest employer of labor in Cumberland.

"I don't know whether Mr. Wilson is standing on his platform," he said. "I suppose there are intervals at which one has to call in. I think that working men Mr. Wilson argued against a position I took. He first stated it incorrectly. I don't mean that he intentionally stated it incorrectly, but evidently his source of information was poisoned."

#### Explains His Statement.

Gov. Wilson, he said, had stated that Col. Roosevelt in favoring a more equal distribution of prize money, had declared "legitimate booty" in the way of tariff privileges. Col. Roosevelt declared that he had not been speaking of the tariffs. He meant that he believed large prizes in industry were legitimate in return for honest effort, but that the workmen should have their share.

"I think that a will-o'-the-wisp is too light a term to apply to brother Debs," he said in reply. "I think that working men will get what he seeks from the Socialists, and that he will be harmed rather than helped by such an association."

#### New Haven Comes to Life.

At New Haven another crowd was on hand, and the colonel had to come to the platform and shake hands until the train had left.

"They told me that New Haven was dead, so far as the third party goes," cried the colonel gleefully. "It looks as though the dead ones had come to life."

At Hartford the colonel was driven to the State fair, where he found a rather slim throng drenched by the rain. Here he launched a suggestion for having the government help in the campaign of political candidates.

"Needs exists for the government to exercise the power to help voters get more control over their own machinery," said Roosevelt. "One of the ways in which this can be done is by getting greater use out of the school house. The school house ought to be utilized more than they are now. At present we have the school house vacant and useless, excepting when the children are in it. The school house may be turned into the greatest power of advantage by using it for political gatherings, where men may exchange ideas."

Attacks Jacob Schiff. The colonel attacked Jacob Schiff, the New York banker, in his Hartford speech for his animadversions upon Roosevelt in going into the Wilson camp. The hope of Mr. Schiff and his friends, he said, was that the government should be kept in the hands of the same kind of men as control the Republican party.

"Precisely the same attitude against me has been taken by Penrose and Archibald," he continued. "The Standard Oil does not want me because I was President. And the Standard Oil knows that if I get back into the White House and the Standard Oil gets the way it did before, that it will get it again. That's why you find the corporations—mean those that are not straight—lined up against me now. The Archibolds and the Penroses want the old machines in power."

Left to Niagara Falls and returned Sept. 6. Baltimore and Ohio via Philadelphia and Atlantic City. Special train of 10 cars left Baltimore at 10:30 A. M. and arrived at New York at 10:30 P. M. Low rate side trips from the Falls to attractive resorts in the Adirondacks, returning within 15-day limit. Other excursions September 20 and October 4.

#### U. S. CHILD BUREAU OPENS.



MISS JULIA LATHROP.

The Children's Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the newest branch of the government work to be opened, was started on its career when Miss Julia Lathrop, was recently appointed at its head took charge of the office on Louisiana Avenue. The Children's Bureau will look after the many phases of child life in the United States, and will follow the American child through school and will find out what it needs and what it gets.

## WILSON MAKES SEVEN SPEECHES

Spends Day in Buffalo and Talks to Crowds Ankle Deep in Mud.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Gov. Wilson arrived in Buffalo at 10:30 this morning, delivered seven speeches within ten hours, and left for Trenton at 10:30 to-night. He addressed perhaps 1,000 people altogether, but the smallness of the crowds was due to the bad weather. It rained heavily during the morning, and the city and its suburbs were wet in the afternoon.

Mr. Wilson's speech, the important speech of the day was delivered, the mud was ankle deep. The result was that instead of having 10,000 people, as had been expected there were not more than 1,200. The Governor, however, had an attentive and sympathetic audience, and delivered one of the best speeches of the campaign. He confined himself to an analysis of the Roosevelt platform and to outlining his own programme.

When the Governor's special car arrived here this morning, he was taken in hand by a committee of the Catholic Young Men's National Club and escorted to the Hotel Lafayette. This had not been on the programme, so far as the Governor knew. At the Lafayette a reception was held and the candidate shook hands with perhaps 500 persons. While the reception was still in progress, the Catholic committee carried the candidate off to see Mr. Broome, where he addressed a lunch of 200 members of the organization. He was gone not more than fifteen minutes. The reception committee of the Buffalo Trades and Labor Council then took him in charge and spread a lunch for the Governor and his party. This over, he was whisked in an automobile to Braun's Park.

#### Speaks from Auto.

In the Braun's Park speech the Governor adhered in theme at least to his prepared speech, though he deviated from it in spots as to choice of expression. Next the Governor was taken to Kenmore village, a suburb of Buffalo, where Kenmore Day was being celebrated. Here he spoke from his automobile and merely referred to the value of such gatherings as an opportunity for the interchange of opinion. From Kenmore the Governor went to the headquarters of the Buffalo Club of Engineers, where he made a happy little speech, in which he took a full out of President Taft, saying that if the President were still in office, he would have been in charge of the Buffalo Club of Engineers.

The Governor got back to the Hotel Lafayette in time for dinner. He was released by the labor leaders and turned over to former National Committee Chairman William J. Conners. A little pleasantries between Mark and Conners caused some amusement. Conners was asked how he thought Gov. Wilson looked.

#### Looks like a winner.

"Looks like a winner," said the rough and ready leader. "He looked like a winner to me when I was the only Democrat in Erie County who advocated his nomination."

Conners looked very hard at Mark, and added:

"We are all for Wilson now."

Mark smiled good-naturedly and proceeded with his duty of introducing the candidate to Buffalo Democrats.

The Governor was entertained at dinner by the Erie County organization. Afterward he visited the Erie County Arsenal, where he delivered his final speech of the day. He finished just in time to catch his train for Trenton.

#### FINISH TWO MATCHES.

New Jersey and Massachusetts Divide Shooting Honors.

Seagirt, N. J., Sept. 2.—Two of five matches scheduled for to-day by the National and the New Jersey Rifle Associations were finished. A storm that broke at noon postponed the postponement of the Evans skirmish and the Spencer silhouette matches.

Ohio and Massachusetts divided the honors of the day. Captain Guy H. Emerson and Lieut. Harry E. Simon as last year captured the New Jersey rifle association match for teams of two men on the 300 and 1,000 yard ranges. The Ohio team scored 128. Sergt. Frank Koen and Corporal Perry Schiefel of Massachusetts, got in second with 124, and Sergt. William F. Leuchner and Sergt. J. H. Knobel of the Seventy-fourth New York took third prize with 116. Fourth place went to Capt. E. W. Eddy of Ohio, and George Chesley of Connecticut, who also got 114.

#### LABORER'S SCALP WOUNDED.

George Howard Told to "Move On" by Park Policeman.

After being treated at Emergency Hospital yesterday afternoon for two scalp wounds inflicted by Park Policeman Davis, George Howard, a laborer, fifty years old, of the Four-and-a-half Street and Missouri Avenue when Policeman Davis shook him, and ordered Howard to "move on." A scuffle followed, during which Davis used his baton in self-defense.

Howard, the police say, was taking a man to the park. Four-and-a-half Street and Missouri Avenue when Policeman Davis shook him, and ordered Howard to "move on." A scuffle followed, during which Davis used his baton in self-defense.

## ALEXANDRIANS GO TO LUNA PARK

Labor Day Gathering Addressed by Former Gov. Montague and John B. Colpoys.

Baseball Games and Carnival at Benning Are Popular—Resorts Are Filled to Capacity.

#### MANY ATHLETIC CONTESTS

Alexandria, Va., Sept. 2.—Former Gov. Andrew Jackson Montague was the principal speaker this afternoon at the Labor Day rally held at Luna Park under the auspices of the Alexandria Trades Council. Mr. Montague, who was the last of three speakers to make addresses, prefaced his remarks by declaring that we are living in a complex age. He asserted it to be essential to the progress of life as law and order. The principal question to-day, he said, is: "How shall we meet the great change that has come over the community?"

"Labor organizations have come as an adjunct to spread knowledge," Continuing he said: "A government for the people and by the people means a good education; humanity grows upward." The speaker declared that what the people want is not liberty and equality, but liberty and fraternity. Quality and inequality will not work a hardship with these, he said, but is the religion of man.

Mr. Montague, in concluding his remarks, spoke briefly on injunctions and contempt proceedings. He declared, in his short talk on this subject, that he did not mean to criticize the courts, and added that when we cease to criticize the human race is at a standstill, and that when people are contented they are at the end of their rope. Mr. Colpoys, speaker said, is coming into its own, and he suggested patience, system and good will.

#### J. B. Colpoys Speaks.

J. P. Colpoys, secretary of the Central Labor Union, Washington, in his opening remarks said that to-day was the thirtieth anniversary of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's birth. He reviewed the progress of organized labor and declared its numbers are 1,500,000. The speaker ascribed tariff as responsible for the high cost of living. Through organized labor, wages have increased 50 to 100 per cent, he said.

The paramount question to-day, he said, was the judiciary. He did not think that the labor people should be considered in contempt when they criticize some of the court's decisions. The speaker also laid stress on a recent magazine article written by a Mr. Connelly on the judiciary of the country. Regarding this he said that Mr. Connelly said in the article that he had only scratched the surface, and the speaker declared, "Lord knows what we would do if he went deeper."

Mr. Colpoys referred to the Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell cases. He said: "They were not fighting from a selfish standpoint; they did not apologize; if they had they would have been freed. If these men go behind the bars, it won't stop organized labor from criticizing in the manner in which they have started, because they think they are right."

A review of the Lawrence strike case was also given by the speaker, who referred to the combination of powerful interests against the strikers, and the work done by such interests.

#### Conlon First Speaker.

P. J. Conlon, general vice president of the International Association of Machinists, was the first speaker. He referred to work accomplished by labor organizations since their inception. Mr. Conlon said:

"Labor unions are no longer considered breeding places of discontent. We will not stop even at the halls of Congress. If we can't get our rights, we will send our men to Congress. We now have sixteen in Congress with labor cards, and we will soon have sixteen more. We will never rest until there is an opportunity for all."

"Capitalists have compelled us to ask twice for what we should get at first," said the speaker in concluding his remarks. The Columbia company.

The speakers were introduced by Howard T. Calvin, secretary of the Virginia Federation of Labor. The speaking took place in the alldome at the park. Just as the speaking was concluded a storm came up, and the patrons of the park scattered in every direction.

Prior to the speaking a number of athletic events took place. Earlier in the day there was a ball game between the machinists and glassworkers, of this city, the former winning by a score of 10 to 1.

The first athletic event was a 200-yard dash, which was open to all. There were six contestants, and Patrick Murphy, of this city, was the winner. The time was eleven seconds.

Catches Greased Pig. The 50-yard dash for girls under sixteen years was won by Mary Harrison, Genora Arrington was second. There were six contestants.

William Clark and McKinley Cornell proved easy winners in the three-legged race, in which six couples took part. In a small black pig, thoroughly greased, which was turned loose, was easily captured by William Petty after a very short race.

The baby show, which took place at 3 o'clock, proved the attraction among the women present. There were twelve entries for the prettiest baby at the park, and Joseph C. Duncan came in for the first prize, while second honors were carried off by Norman Brenner.

Only four entries were in for the fattest baby, and Leah Rebecca Greiner won the first prize, and Morris Wigfield captured the second. The judges of the contest were M. M. Lobo, William Collins, and John Murphy, the last named of Washington.

The committee which had charge of the celebration was composed of the following: Charles W. Als, chairman; George W. Cragg, Howard T. Colvin, Thomas H. Foss, Frank Deuten, William Petty, Thomas Larkin, Arthur Gray, and Harry Melian.

## LABOR DAY IS CELEBRATED IN VARIOUS WAYS

Hosts of Toilers Enjoy Rest and Recreation—Many Attractions Offered.

### REGATTA DRAWS MANY

Baseball Games and Carnival at Benning Are Popular—Resorts Are Filled to Capacity.

The machinery of the world of industry stood still yesterday in the National Capital, and the great army of toilers put aside all thoughts of their work to enjoy a day of rest and recreation and celebrate the laboring man's sacred holiday.

The celebration of Labor Day here was the most brilliant ever held in the city. The entire District entered into the spirit of the day. Work was stopped on every hand except in cases of indispensable servants, who were compelled to work seven days a week and 24 hours a year in order to provide comfort and enjoyment for the more fortunate persons who are given freedom on the days which mankind recognizes as periods of rest and recreation.

Every section of the city offered some attraction to the pleasure seekers. Throngs moved along the arteries leading for about an hour. Many persons were crowded from the Potomac Union Station the street cars were crowded from early morning until late in the evening; the wharves swarmed with humanity around the boats; the departure of vessels for points down the Potomac Union Station was the scene of busy times. The entire city was pleasure-bent.

#### Weather Is Good.

The day was a pleasant one for the most part. As the bright sun climbed higher in the skies, the temperature correspondingly arose until along in the early afternoon the people began to realize that they were having a real taste of the summer weather and that it was downright hot. But so eager were the pleasure-seekers to enjoy the day to the fullest extent that they forgot about the position of the mercury.

Just before dark, clouds appeared and hid the sun. Then a small-still storm broke in its fury. The rain fell copiously for about an hour. Many persons were caught in the downpour and were drenched. By 7 o'clock the rain stopped, so that no damper was thrown on the festivities planned for the evening.

The Middle State Regatta, the largest and most successful event of its kind ever held in Washington, was one of the features in yesterday's group of varied activities. Thousands thronged the Aqueduct Regatta, and the banks of the Potomac along the course. The regatta started at 10 o'clock in the morning and continued until noon. The races were resumed at 2 o'clock and continued until 5 o'clock.

#### Labor Hosts Celebrate.

The celebration at Benning, held under the auspices of the Building Trades Council, attracted large crowds. It was strictly a celebration for the toilers, and the spirit of organized labor was in evidence. The programme was a long one, and contained many interesting features.

The regatta, ball games at the American League Park, drew big crowds. Excitement ran high, and despite the fact that the Nationals were defeated in both games by the Philadelphia Athletics, the public had no satisfaction in seeing two hotly fought contests.

All the pleasure resorts around the city were thronged. Glen Echo commenced its closing week with a big celebration. Large crowds were taken to Chesapeake Beach. Many persons spent the day at Colonial Beach, having gone to the resort Saturday or Sunday.

#### Many See Parade.

The parade of commercial motor cars was witnessed by many. More than 200 cars were entered in the pageant, which started from Scott Circle and proceeded down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Peace Monument, returning over the same route to the starting point. About one-third of the cars were beautifully decorated with flowers, flags, and bunting.

The pleasure seekers who assembled at Benning were treated in the afternoon to the visit of two army aviators from College Park. Lieut. Milling, in a Wright biplane, and Lieut. Geiler in a Curtis machine, sailed directly over the old race track. Their machines were of an altitude of about 1,000 feet. The display did not seem it advisable to attempt landing on the field.

The people of Mount Rainier yesterday joined in the annual annual carnival. The celebration started at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, King Carnival leading a procession through the town to the scene of the festivities. Representative Thomas Farnum delivered an address in the evening.

#### GIVES ADDRESS ON LABOR.

Prof. William H. H. Hart Speaks Before Large Holiday Audience.

Devoting his address entirely to the subject of labor from a historical, economical, and political aspect, Prof. William H. H. Hart, of the law department of Howard University, said at Galbra